

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

Redeemer of Israel.

Matter of Consent.

What is the standing of Senator Smoot

Only One Charge.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY JAN. 14, 1905

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE Cloudy; possibly snow.

LAST EDITION.

TECOTTON AND BOOTH WERE STAR WITNESSES

Former Said He Thought President Smith Was a Faratic.

The Latter Did Not Think Much of John Henry's Political Pull and Provoked a Sarcastic Remark From Attorney Tayler.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 13.—At the present rate of progress in the Smoot case the testimony will all be in possession of the committee within a week. Chairman Burrows is holding long sessions and is pushing the case forward with the evident intention of closing it at an early day. At the hearing today three witnesses, all gentiles, testified and all told practically the same story, to the effect that y the same story, to the effect that olygamy is dying out, that the church oes not interfere in politics, that the entitles of Utah do not desire the Mornons prosecuted for violation of the Edmunds act, and that conditions generally in Itah have been investigated. Edmunds act, and that conditions generally in Utah have been improving of late years. All of the witnesses were somewhat discomfited at the searching questions propounded by Chairman Burrows and Attorney Tayler after, on direct examination, they had finished their poseate pictures of conditions in Utah

Booth Was a Target.

Attorney Hiram E. Booth, who told foliths in Utah from his viewpoint, as a particular target for perplexing uestions, and is his colloquies with fesses. Bursows and Tayler much musement was furnished. Speaking the influence of various Mormon aders, Mr. Booth said he did not high much of John Henry Smith's potal null.

ward," said he.
This brought out the retort from Mr.
Tayler that the witness resembled John
Henry in one thing, "he thought highly

Mr. Booth was pressed closely by Senator Burrows to state the effect of the passage of a constitutional amend-ment against polygamy and polyga-mous cohabitation. Booth thought it would have a good effect, but insisted that such an amendment was not nec-essary, as these things were rapidly disappearing through the natural course of nature.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

J. W. N. Whitecotton of Provo Makes His Debut.

gton, Jan. 13.-J. Washington, Jan. 13.—J. W. N. Whitecotton, an attorney of Provo, Utah. resumed his review of political affairs in Utah when the hearing opened today in the Smoot investigation. No effort was made by the church, he said, to restrict the political liberties of the people generally or of any individuals, but it claimed the right to receive the time and energy. not try to prevent its members from engaging in politics without the consent of the church, but that when certain members accepted important church offices the church had a right to prevent such members from accepting other offices which would take their time. Mr. Whitecotton said hence he had a least their time of the Mormon and Gentile, but he thought the Mormon voters adhered more closely than the Gentiles to their party affiliations.

It was shown by the witness that Gentiles had always held the most important state offices and that Gentile judges who had been active fire sentencing Mormons for polygamous cohabitation received as large a vote as other candidates when they came up for relection. "I think the decided sentiment of the Mormon people in Utah is hostile to polygamy," said Mr. Whitecotton.

Only One Charge.

During the testimony of Mr. Whitecotton he was asked concerning prosecutions and said that unlawful cohabitation was the charge invariable made against the Mormons.

Senator Dubois inquired why the polygamy, and the witness replied that no convictions could be made on those charges.

"Do the same conditions exist now?" asked the senator.

"I think they do," was the reply. "I think the basiles to convict except for unlawful cohabitation."

Mr. Whitecotton admitted that he had known of the relations of some plural families and Chairman Burrows asked on those charges.

Was the witness answered these cases. "Because I am not in the business of prosecuting my neighbors. If I were elected prosecuting attorney I would do my duty." the witness answered.

A recess was then taken.

Called Smith a Fanatic.

OUTCRY AGAINST SENATOR PLATT

Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Take His Toga Away.

HAS PRIVATE INTERESTS

SENATORIAL USEFULNESS IM-

EW YORK, Jan. 13.—At the meeting of 1200000 at on2823 ssaa2014 [13504] out Union tonight, Chairman Post of Battle Creek, Mich., said he had prepared papers and would ask the United States supreme court for a restraining order to prevent Senator Thomas C. Platt from taking his seat. He said he would take this action on the ground that Senator Platt subverts the interests of the people he has sworn to represent in the interests of a corporation he really represents. The affair relates to the pareels post. Mr. Post made his announcement in a speech entitled "Our Errand Boy." After having referred to the postal deficit and to the fact that the people of the country pay annually to the railroads \$40,000.003, Mr. Post said:

Platt's Position.

Platt's Position.

"Senator T. C. Platt of New York is president of the United States Express company. Word was passed around to other senators that no definite action should be taken on the post check money bill. Senator Platt was approached by my representatives to know his attitude on the question, and he clearly defined the fact that he was opposed to the measure because it was contrary to the interests of the express companies. In other words, after having taken the oath of office to represent to the best of his ability the people of New York he ignores their interests or the interests of the public where those interests conflict with his own company and would directly affect his own earnings. In still further words he is drawing two salaries. Redeemer of Israel.

"Yes, sir; he was looked upon as the young man in Utah to redeem Israel."
In regard to the political aspirations and the attitude of the people, both Mormon and Gentile, Mr. Whitecotton said that "four years ago Mr. Smoot was talked of for governor and when he abandoned the race for that office it was understood that he had his eye on the senatorship. He was the logical and in my judgment the fuevitable candidate. Before he became an apostle he was talked of as a andidate for senator. After he was elected an apostle and he became a candidate for senator, a campaign was waged in which the issue was "Smoot or not Smoot."

"Do you think his apostleship assisted

WITH A BOTTLE

HOME 2 22

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE SOLON?

BRISTOW HAS A

Roving Commission to Investigate Trade Conditions.

and the both will be a proposed to the section of t

BIG BREWERS MADE CONTRIBUTIONS

NEW POSITION Adolph Busch Lavish With His Money For the Republican Election.

order in the Case.

Niedringhaus in his own name was in reality contributed by the brewery interests of St. Louis.

Among the first witnesses summoned to appear were Chairman Niedringhaus, Adolphus Busch, Otto F. Stifel, Secretary C. D. Morris of the speakers' bureau during the campaign; Secretary Joseph McCoy, in charge of the organization, and Chairman J. D. Howe of the Republican city committee

PLACE CREATED FOR HIM

SALARY \$15 A DAY AT PRESENT AND EXPENSES.

The closest investigation was directed to take effect on Jan. 20. By an executive order issued late this afternoon President, to take effect on Jan. 20. By an executive order issued late this afternoon President Roosevelt designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner.

Alfer waiting several hours for the applearance of Mr. Niedringhaus to appointed a subcommittee to wait upon the house committee to wait upon the house committee and induce Mr. Niedringhaus to committee and induce Mr. Niedringhaus was specially today. The hearings were open to the public.

The closest investigation was directed to the charge contained in the resonance of the senatorial committee was that the \$21,000 reported by Chairman Tubbs of the house committee the senatorial subcommittee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was specially today. The hearings were open to the public.

The closest investigation was directed to the charge contained in the resonance of Mr. Niedringhaus was specially committee and induce Mr. Niedringhaus was specially today. The hearings were of the senatorial subcommittee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was specially today. The hearings were of the committee was the committee the senatorial committee was thought with the witness.

Previous to the appointment of a subcommittee the senatorial committee had issued a subpoen for Mr. Niedringhaus was appointed a subcommittee and induce Mr. Niedringhaus was a specially today. The hearings were of the louse committee the senatorial subcommittee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was specially today. The hearings were open to the committee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was subject to the orders of the house committee the senatorial subcommittee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was specially to committee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was subject to the orders of the house committee the senatorial subcommittee and he refused to allow Mr. Nedringhaus was subject t

NIEDRINGHAUS EXPLAINS.

LIVESTOCK MEN AT LOGGERHEADS

Railroad Rock.

GROWERS WITHDRAW.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 13.—The Narent in twain today by the adopa new constitution which admitted the packers to membership, and

withdrew when they considered adoption probable, and this after

Shepmen Remained.

Roughly speaking, the sheep growers, commission men and the stock yards

ing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their representatives among the members of its con troling body.

Debate Was Torrid. The defection in the ranks came after

Money Was Pledged.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—At a special session R. Grosney of Arizona, was in favor of

B. H. SCHETTLER IS ARRESTED

National Association Split Upon | Charged With Receiving Money After Insolvency.

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED RELEASED ON \$10,000 BAIL

WHEN OFFICERS COME.

ENVER, Colo., Jan. 13.—The National Livestock association was BERNARD H. SCHETTLER, the bank-

Charge Made in Complaint.

Deputies Make Arrest.

B39999999999